MISCELLANEOUS.

—Texas makes highway robbery punishable by an imprisonment of not less than ten years.

—A wholesale tobacco dealer in New York City claims that cigarette smoking is dying out, and that 14,000,000 less cigarettes were sold in 1883 than in 1882.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The constitution of Alabama forbids the formation of any new county of less area than six hundred square miles, or the formation of a new county of that size if it reduces any old county below that minimum.

—It is said that the scene of the recent Vedder-Pearson tragedy at Luna Island, Niagara Falls, is the precise spot, where, in 1850, a young man named Addidgton playfully threatened to throw the little sister of his betrothed (who, with her mother, completed the party visiting the spot) into the rapids. The child shrieked and sprang from his arms into the swift running water. He instantly jumped in to save her and both were lost.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A Chicago museum exhibits a double-headed cow, described as follows: "This cow has two well-formed heads of equal size and is well armed with four brass-tipped horns. The main head possesses all the features of a bright and intelligent member of the bovine family, but the other other lacks the expressive eyes. However, the animal sees, hears, and breathes with both heads, eats with one and drinks with the other. The body is perfect and handsome, the cow being a full-blood Durham."

—"Thar; I want you to collect that and put it to my credit," said old Farmer Applegate to the cashier of the First National Bank of Manasquan, N. J., a few days ago. The cashier examined the faded-looking piece of paper handed to him, and found it to be a check for $270, drawn by a New York merchant in 1872 in favor of the farmer. It appeared that the check had been given in payment for a load of cranberries, and had been hidden during the past twelve years in the farmer's feather bed. It was sent to the merchant and duly honored.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—A Massachusetts Yankee went to California several years ago, got dead broke, and was on the point of starving to death. He then joined the Piutes at the Pyramid reservation. He remained there until he had fully mastered the language and habits of his dusky friends, and then painting himself and assuming the garb of the red men went to Walker Lake, where, in coasideration of his able advice in the councils of the tribe, he was elected a chief and allowed three wives. He says that, although he sometimes longed for news from the Bay State, he was perfectly content to remain where he was, as he found the roaming, independent life of the Piutes just the thing for a man tired of the busy scenes of civilization.—*Boston Herald.*

The Cost of Running a Train.

As the passenger sits at a car window and sees the mile posts whirl past, he seldom stops to reflect what it has cost the company to pull the train a mile. A party of gentlemen, some of them experienced business men, sat in the lobby of the Kennard House yesterday, when the question as to the cost of running an ordinarily heavy passenger train was raised. Several of them made estimates, but every one of them was far below the amount. The average cost of running an ordinary passenger train of from six to ten coaches is from $1 to $1.25 a mile. This may seem large at first, but when the several items are taken into account one will suspect, after all, that the estimate is too small. One of the principal items is the running of the locomotive. It has been the study of master mechanics to reduce the cost of running an engine, and each claims to be a little closer in his calculations than the other. The average cost during January of running the engines on the Bee Line, for example, was 15.77 cents per mile. Freight engines run at a cost per mile of 17.73 cents. Passenger engines cost less, viz., 17.24 cents per mile; while switch engines, which are credited with so much mileage per day, regardless of the distances run, are run at so low a cost as to reduce the average to 15.77 cents per mile. The engines ran 34.63 miles to a ton of coal, and 16.38 miles to a pint of oil.

Added to the expense of motive power is the outlay for wear and tear of cars; it is estimated that it costs three cents a mile to keep a sleeping-car running, and the wages of train hands, etc. The expense from the item of wear and tear is increased by an increase of the speed of a train. The special trains on the Lake Shore, running at a speed of about forty miles an hour, and the fast mail, at about thirty-seven miles, are the most expensive trains on that line. It is not generally known what the Government pays the Lake Shore people for running the fast mail from New York to Chicago, but it ought to receive at least $800 to fully compensate it. Another little item of railway operation is the expense of stopping and starting a train, which an experienced railroad man said yesterday could not be effected at a less expense than from eighteen to twenty-five cents at each stop.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Wood Family Horse.

John M. Wood, of Washington, Ga., had a horse that he thought the world and all of, notwithstanding it was too old for any use—not being able to eat anything but corn-meal gruel. The other morning, finding it dead in the stable, he ordered a coffin for it and sent out notices of the funeral. There was a large concourse of people present—some attracted by the novelty of the affair and others out of respect for the old horse, which was known far and near on account of his many virtues. It had borne Mr. Wood's father through all the campaigns from the Ohio to Savannah, and was surrendered by Johnston to Sherman at Greenville, but immediately returned to Mr. Wood in compliance with Sherman's orders that all captured horses should be turned over to the Confederate soldiers, in order that they might have something to begin farming with. For many years it was the mainstay of the Wood family.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Fashions for the Season.

It is amusing to see the air with which it is occasionally announced that jet is to be very much used this season. Was there ever a season in which it was not used? And now that jetted lace and jetted trimmings are made by machinery, and can be bought for a song, it will flourish more than ever upon cheap grenadines and serviceable black mantles. There are specimens of jetted trimmings that are beautiful, but they are overpowered by a vast amount of cheap and showy beaded embroidery upon lace, which, nauseous as it is, sounds as well in print as if it were the richest and rarest of its kind. The entire jetted front to a dress can now be bought for five dollars, and jetted trimming lace for fifty cents a yard—a great temptation to shine at small expense. Red or gold, lilac or amber satin can be bought with a linen back for eighty-five cents a yard, and when the plain front and basque are covered with lace and the back draped, who is to know that it did not cost five dollars per yard? But the jetted laces will be still more popularly used for trimming thin black dresses, grenadines, pongees, nun's vailings and crepe de chine. Jetted fringes and laces can be employed in profusion without taxing the strength of the most delicate tissue, as the beads are hollow and the weight nothing in comparison to that used a few years ago.

Crepe de chine is an expensive fabric, and for this rich jetted ornamentation has a special and elective affinity. Like pongee, it requires lighting up in order that its strength and beauty may be seen, and a fine jetted trimming—not upon lace but upon the material, or in the form of passementerie or fringe—fulfills this office. The virtue and vice of jet is its availability. It is used upon all cheap mantels, cheap bonnets, bonnets that are stretched upon a blocked frame, covered first with some high colored satin at fifty cents a yard, and then with jetted lace, with border for the brim and the edge behind. These can be bought as low as $2.50 each.

Biscuit tints are fashionable this season, as they have been more or less every Spring for many years. They always appear with the new importations, because they are used as a mark of distinction and in the making of the most elegant fabrics abroad, and are sent here with the natural idea that they possess the same significance. But this is not the case at all. In Paris, and to a less extent in London, black is the badge of labor; it is the uniform of the business and professional woman, while the laboring populations are still more widely separated from fashion and its votaries, more especially on the Continent, by the short stuff or cotton dress and the clumsy and time honored accessories of their class. Abroad, therefore, these fine tints are a badge of distinction. Hyde Park and the Bois de Boulogne are gay with the most delicate tints, pale blue, sea shell pink, buff, ecru and cream white, while the streets of the two great cities, English and French, are black, morning and evening, with the myriads of business and professional workers who form the same sort of funeral procession from the cradle to the grave.

The straw bonnets are, as yet, quite secondary to the bonnets made up of gold embroidered tissues, or real lace over satin, and trimmed with aigrettes and gold ornaments, or with clusters of fine flowers. Gold lace over primrose satin looks well, and fine real lace over pink, with aigrette of white marabout, powdered with silver. It must be understood that gold lace in small designs and of genuine untarnishable quality is meant. The market is glutted with coarse rubbish that it is an insult to the intelligence of the average woman to make for her wearing. A novelty in straw is a hat with a high crown, and brim rolled upon the edge, which is enlarged in a circular form upon the front, so that upon the head it assumes the appearance of a bonnet. The favorite color in these straws is a dull ecru or light mulberry. Upon the mulberry tint, a darker shade of mulberry would be used for velvet folds and facing, and a group of mushrooms in natural color. A dark ecru hat of this kind was seen on Easter Sunday, trimmed with mulberry folds and facing and a group of three mice, above which a cock's plume swept over the crown.

Dresses of satin rhadames, covered completely with lace flounces, draperies and cordages, are in the hands of dressmakers. Black Chantilly lace is used for entire dresses in Paris, and trainless dresses, with Watteau like grace, made of lace over pale satin rhadames, rule the day there. One of the most striking novelties in new fabrics is Chantilly silk; the ground is shot in all colors, blue and pink, brown and gold, green and cardinal, etc. On this brilliant ground is thrown a kind of raised embroidery in a mossy, velvety appearance, like an application of lace. It is decidedly original and stylish, either in dark colors for visiting costumes or in light shades for evening toilet.

Black gros grains are made up with an overdress that has the basque front sloped to long peplum pointed sides, while the back is in princess shape. Black velvet ribbon fastened in the under arm seam is tied on the front in a point, and the peplum ends have each a large passementerie ornament, or else ribbon loops and floating ends. The fronts and sides of the skirt are covered by a deep, sharply-pointed apron, that has five wide folds turned upward across it, and on each fold is laid a row of embroidery or of lace. For a black satin skirt that is covered by two very deep llama lace flounces, held down each side by rosettes of black satin ribbon; the basque front and princess back are made of black embroidered China crape, with a satin vest, and the new feature of this is cutting away the basque beside the vest, and sewing a wide flounce full on each side of it, to droop carelessly on the satin vest from the throat down, and fall in drapery on the hips.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The Connecticut Legislature has settled it. A bill was introduced a short time ago to tax geese and bachelors, and was opposed by a Mr. Harrison, who said that there already was a bill taxing geese, and a man who had lived a bachelor to the age of thirty would come under it.—*Chicago Herald.*

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

—If your cows seem indisposed, give them a warm bran slop well seasoned with ginger.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A well beaten egg is a great addition to a dried apple pie, giving lightness and a good flavor also.—*Chicago Journal.*

—For the young chickens nothing is so beneficial and so grateful as a run upon the newly-grown grass, and next to this indulgence they should have an ample supply of cut or pulled grass every day.

—Herb Tea: Take a half pound of camomile and a quarter of a pound of gentian root; put them in a jug and pour over them a quart of boiling water; let it stand one hour; then strain into a bottle. Take a wine-glass full, fasting.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The practice of mulching young trees after they are set out seems to be growing in favor. It keeps the soil cool and damp during the summer and prevents plants from drawing from the soil. The mulch should extend well out from the base of the tree.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Lemon Pudding: Three eggs, one scant cup of sugar, two liberal tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, one lemon, juice and rind; two cups of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of butter. Scald the milk and stir in the corn-starch wet up in four teaspoonfuls of cold water. Cook—stirring all the time—until it thickens well; add the butter and set aside until perfectly cold. Then beat the eggs light, add the sugar, the lemon juice and grated peel, and whip in, a great spoonful at a time, the stiffened corn-starch milk. Bake in a buttered dish and eat cold.—*Albany Journal.*

Dogs Versus Sheep.

We find the following paragraph going the rounds of the agricultural press: "Tennessee has 300,000 dogs. At one dollar a month for food alone that is $3,600,000 a year, not to speak of the damage they inflict upon the sheep industry." We do not believe that the people of Tennessee are any more fond of dogs, or keep any more per capita, than those of other States, for this love of dogs appears to be universal in the United States. The rich and poor, lame and lazy, will have their dogs, but it must be said that those who can least afford it usually keep the greatest number. The poor man usually keeps one dog; and a very poor one, if he is lazy and shiftless, keeps two or more that must hunt their own food, much to the annoyance of the owner's neighbors.

Now, it must be admitted that dogs are the one great enemy of sheep industry, and have been for many years in all of our older States, and thousands of farmers have had to dispose of their flocks or see them killed. Laws have been passed, it is true, to make the owners of dogs responsible for whatever damage they may do, either in killing, maiming or worrying sheep; but the difficulty is in identifying the culprits, for one or a half-dozen dogs may attack a flock on a dark night, and, after destroying more or less sheep, depart for their homes, which may be miles distant, the owner of the flock knowing nothing of his loss until the next morning, when perhaps it is too late to track the rascals that have done the mischief. Besides, if they are followed and found, the chances are in favor of their owners being too poor to pay damages, and the farmer whose sheep have been killed or maimed gets no better satisfaction than to see one of more dogs shot, whose places will be filled within a week by other equally worthless and dangerous curs. Of course, no man who owns a pet dog will believe him guilty of sheep killing unless he is caught in the act, or wool is found in his teeth or stomach, and even then there is a hard struggle to save the life of the brute, the result usually being that a feud is engendered among neighbors.

Sheep killing by dogs is not, as a rule, for the purpose of obtaining something to eat, for the best-fed dog is almost as likely to practice it as the vilest half-starved cur; it appears to be done more for sport or excitement than anything else. We are inclined to think that dogs have a sign language by which they communicate their thoughts and desires among themselves. A dog will start out in the evening and call on a neighbor, and by some kind of signs he will say, "Let us go and see Jim or Jack over at neighbor Brown's," and off both will go at a gallop. When they reach their friend's kennel there will be another consultation, and perhaps the result will be a visit to some flock or sheep, perhaps Brown's flock; and the most curious part of the operation is that Brown's dog will join in the raid, and help kill the very sheep that he has been with and protected from their enemies for years. Of course it is not often that a dog will destroy his master's sheep or aid other dogs in doing so, but such instances of depravity in dogs have been known.

The question for the farmer and all others interested in the development of the sheep industry to answer is, which are worth the most to the country, sheep or dogs? We exempt, of course, the dogs that are too small to injure sheep, as well as some breeds that are not addicted to running about nights in search of such exciting sport as killing sheep; but by far the larger number of dogs in this country are of the sheep-killing kinds. As these dogs increase in numbers sheep must necessarily decrease, as they have in several States, once famous for their fine flocks, but now more noted for the great number of dogs than for choice sheep.

Twenty years or more ago the late Henry S. Randall, the greatest authority on sheep husbandry of his day, said that the State of Ohio expended annually three and a half millions of dollars in food for dogs, or more than three-fourths the total amount of State taxes for 1860. Aside from the expense of keeping dogs, they killed on an average over $100,000 worth of sheep annually in the State of Ohio alone. These figures were obtained from the township assessors' lists, and not estimated or guessed at. Other States have suffered fully as much as Ohio from the depredations of dogs upon sheep, and it is certainly time that something was done to relieve sheep husbandry of this fearful tax.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Important Trade-Mark Injunction in England.

A London telegram of May 5th says: "In the suit of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, of Baltimore, against Parrott & Co., of this city, the Court of Appeals has granted the plaintiffs a perpetual injunction, with costs. The action, which grew out of an alleged infringement of plaintiff's well-known trade-mark, St. Jacob's Oil, was originally heard in the High Court of Justice where Vice Chancellor Bacon, without going into the merits of the case, considered it was one that should go before the Comptroller of trade-marks. From this opinion the Vogeler Company appealed, claiming that they were being injured by the goods of the defendants, entitled St. David's Oil, being mistaken for theirs, and that while they had taken steps to bring a case before the Comptroller of trade-marks, months would elapse before a decision could be obtained, and as their business would be seriously injured by such delay, a restraining order should be granted at once. The result of the appeal was that a perpetual injunction was made, with costs. The proceedings before the Comptroller have been abandoned by the defendants, and the Baltimore house has thus achieved a double victory. By the order of the Court of Appeal, Parrott & Co. and their agents are perpetually restrained from using the term St. David's Oil, or any similar term, as well as the words 'The Great German Remedy,' and any words or marks similar to those used by the Vogeler Company in connection with their St. Jacob's Oil. The progress of this suit has been watched with interest by the mercantile and manufacturing community of Great Britain, where thousands of trade-marks of almost incalculable value are owned. It was shown by the evidence that plaintiffs had sold during the past few years over seven million bottles of St. Jacob's Oil, and expended as high as five hundred thousand dollars in a single year for advertising throughout the world. Their success in this suit is regarded with great satisfaction in business circles. Eminent English and American legal talent figured in the case. The counsel for the Vogeler Co., of which latter Mr. H. D. Umbstaetter was personally present, were Queen's Counsel Theodore Aston, John Cutler and Theodore MacKenna, of London; Rowland Cox, of New York, and General William Henry Browne, of Washington."

A COUNTER-IRRITANT—The woman who offers ten cents a yard for forty-cent goods.—*Norristown Herald.*

A LADY, who suffered from weakness peculiar to her sex, in writing to a friend, said: "I tried various kidney medicines, but only found myself growing worse. A friend told me to use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. Its effect on me was soon indicated by a clear and beautiful complexion, a freedom from aches and pains, a complete removal of nervous depression, painless regularity in habits of digestion and otherwise. I can not praise the remedy too highly as a true friend to suffering womanhood and as a strengthening medicine.

REFERRING to the hot water craze the *Boston Post* remarks that some people are always in hot water.

REPEATED requests have induced the proprietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to send by mail to various lady correspondents, large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and now many a household wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face of the Massachusetts woman who has done so much for all women.

A CULINARY exchange tells "how to use cold boiled cabbage." An excellent way is to give it away to a beggar.

Don't You Do It.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rheumatism which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent, can be procured at the nearest drug store, in the form of Kidney-Wort. Elbridge Malcolm of West Bath, Maine, says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort helped me. Six doses put me on my feet, it has now entirely cured me and I have had no trouble since."

THE prize fighter's wife, when asked about her husband's business, replies that he is employed in a mill.

Mercury and Potash

Are dangerous even when administered by directions and under the eye of a good physician, and when put up in nostrums, often by incompetent persons, are apt to produce evil consequences. Be careful of these poisonous mixtures or you may regret it. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is not only preferable to these dangerous compounds in the treatment of Blood and Skin diseases, but eliminates the poison of Mercury and Potash from the system by toning up the organism and forcing out the poison through the pores of the skin.

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ONE doesn't notice that a car window is anything like an oyster until he trys to open it.—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

CURE OF COLD ON THE LUNGS.

Letter From Cyrus W. Field, Jr.

8 EAST 53RD STREET,
NEW YORK, May 8th, 1883.

Several times this winter I have suffered from severe Colds on my Lungs. Each time I have applied ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and in every instance I have been quickly relieved by applying one across my chest and one on my back. My friends, through my advice, have tried the experiment and also found it most successful. I feel that I can recommend them most highly to any one who may see fit to try them. CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.

EMINENT MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

19 EAST 32D STREET,
NEW YORK, March 15th, 1883.

I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my practice with remarkable success, and found them peculiarly efficacious, when applied to the back, for Weak Spine and Nervous Exhaustion. They afford almost instant relief in Coughs, Colds and Liver Complaint. I cordially recommend them as the best and safest Plaster ever made, and would caution the public against the numerous other so-called Porous Plasters that are sought to be palmed off on a credulous public; they are worthless and oftentimes dangerous.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D., L. R. C. S.

Weak Back, Rheumatism and all Local Pains are relieved and cured by ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. One trial will convince you, but see that you get the genuine, as all other so-called Porous Plasters, without a single exception, are worthless imitations.

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WHEN the leaves begin to turn—When the teacher looks up to see who is studying his lesson.—*Boston Post.*

MRS. E. FORBES, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my son of epilepsy."

WE hear occasionally of civil engineers, but how is it we never hear of civil brakemen?—*Oil City Derrick.*

IF afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

JAMES BEECHER, M.D., of Sigourney, Ia., says: "I have been using a Cough Balsam, called DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and in almost every case I have had entire success."

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Sold by Druggists. One cake will be sent on receipt of 25 cents to any address.
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